

FOR SUMMER WEAR.
LUSTRES
Cream Colour
\$12.00 and \$14.00
per piece of 30 yards.
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KHAKI
DRILL.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom

At times of
crisis it must
be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE
BACKBONE.

No. 17,762

號二十六百七千七萬一第

日三初月三年卯乙

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1915.

五拜禮

號六十月四年四國民華中

PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.
Apr. 16th.—Europe via Siberia, per s.s. Lucnow.
Apr. 18th.—Europe via Siberia, per s.s. Narvon Maru.
TO DEPART.
Apr. 16th.—Kuchinozu, Japan via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. Tatemaru.
Apr. 17th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. KANOW.
Apr. 20th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. Lucnow.
Apr. 22nd.—Straits, Ceylon, Malacca, and United Kingdom, at 11 a.m., per s.s. YAKA MARU.
Apr. 23rd.—Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MALTA.
Apr. 23rd.—Europe via Siberia, at 1 p.m., per s.s. TACOMA MARU.
Apr. 23rd.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 1 p.m., per s.s. TACOMA MARU.
Apr. 24th.—Philippine Islands, Japan, via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America, and Canada via San Francisco, and United Kingdom via Canada, at 9 a.m., per s.s. NARVON MARU.
May 1st.—Saigon, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 11 a.m., per s.s. SWISS SIMON.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [57]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YOSHINO, NAMI, KAMAZUTA, SATO, SHINKEI, AND KAMAYAMA Collieries.
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Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."
Codes: A.I.A.B.O. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS:—Messrs. GHEARIN & Co. MANILA—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co. SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNHO Co., LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.
For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Gauging, 24th April, 1914. [59]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " 10 " "
1.15 " " 1.45 " " 15 " "
1.45 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
7.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong 29th May, 1914. [457]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I. A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.
NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet ... 250 feet ... 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " ... 53 " ... 88 " "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 28 " ... 24 " ... 34 " "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 718 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 50 and 30 tons each, besides 150-ton Giant Crane.
KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"WADADOCK," KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1, 7,000 tons. No. 2, 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 feet ... 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 58 " ... 66 " "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 28 " ... 26 " "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.
HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimoda).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 388 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 58 " 0 " "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 26 " 7 " "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.
THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [97]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL:
Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
KAIPING COKE:

Competes with the best quality English Coals or
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.
HIGHEST FIREBRICKS GRADE
FIRECLAY.
STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. TEL. ADD.: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1030.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914.

AGENTS.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE

(Effective from February 18th, to April 30th, 1915).

Owing to the War the THIRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Class	Train	Departure	Arrival	Class	Train	Departure	Arrival
1st	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	1st	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
2nd	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	2nd	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
3rd	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	3rd	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
4th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	4th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
5th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	5th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
6th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	6th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
7th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	7th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
8th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	8th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
9th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	9th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
10th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	10th	Yokohama	8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Add.: "MANCHU."
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.
FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST.
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Chokeo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang.
MINING DEPARTMENT.
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
[468]

BLACKLOCK & MACARTHUR, LTD.



OLYDESDALE PAINT AND OIL WORKS,
GLASGOW.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD. PAINTS. COLOURS. VARNISHES.
OIL REFINERS. ETC. ETC.

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMPANIES, ETC.

PRICES AND PARTICULARS FROM—

WM. STEWART & CO.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1914.

[35]

WM. STEWART & CO.

TIMBER MERCHANTS, MEASURERS, AND TIMBER EXPERTS.
5, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

IMPORTERS of Teak, Hardwoods, Oregon Pine and Japanese Oak in Logs and Planks.

Teak and Hardwood supplied Machine Sawn to any Dimensions.

Floorings—Sizes to Order.

Philippine Hardwood Wharf Piles in lengths up to 60 feet.

The attention of Architects, Civil Engineers and Contractors is directed to the splendid range of Philippine Hardwoods suitable for constructional purposes.

Prices and Samples on application.

Telegrams—Rosewood.

Telephone No. 1483.

P.O. Box No. 699

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1914

[51]

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

Telegraphic Address:—"DOCK," Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.O. 4th and 5th Editions, Lieber's, Scott's, A1, and Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephone Nos. 376, 506, 581, 256, 3470.

NO. 1 DOCK. Docking Length 515 ft. | **NO. 2 DOCK.** Docking Length 376 ft. | **NO. 3 DOCK.** Docking Length 281 ft.

Every description of repair work undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, lugs, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:

99 buildings, principally of brick and steel, containing private bonded warehouses and sugar consumption tax covered warehouses. Floor area 87,917 square yards, or 14 acres. Every description of warehousing, Custom-house brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Moorings Basin, 810 feet by 180 feet by 25 feet deep, adjoining the docks and warehouses.

[112]

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PUBLICATIONS.

Publication	Price
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CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY, Social and Political Novel, by C. J. H. Halcombe	8.50
THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG, being an Historical Sketch, to which is added an Account of the Celebrations in 1891	1.30
THE HONGKONG TYPHOON, Sept. 18th, 1906, Illustrated Account	0.50
TEMPORARY MINING REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.50
REGULATIONS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA	0.50
HONGKONG HANSAAR REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Published Annually	5.00
MOUNTINGS OF NAVAL GUNS and their Subsequent Use with the Lachrymator Rifle Column	1.00
WARLIKE EXPLOITS OF THE MERCHANT NAVY, by J. E. Featherstonhaugh	1.00
POLITICAL OBSTACLES TO MISERABLE SUCCESS IN CHINA	0.25
TRADE MARK REGULATIONS IN CHINA	0.25
MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, paper cover	\$0.80
MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, cloth cover	1.25
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CALLED OUT: on the Chung Wang's Daughter, an Anglo-Chinese Romance, by Chas. J. H. Halcombe	2.00
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" " KOWLOON	0.75
" " PEAK	0.75
" " NEW TERRITORY	0.75
POWER OF ATTORNEY FORM	0.85
MAIL TABLES for 1914, on card	0.85
" " " " on paper	0.85

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

EXCELLENT LIGHT AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone: No. 373.

Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE,

Manager.

[36]

GRAND HOTEL.

Queen's Road Central.

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most Central Location within the vicinity of all the Principal Banks.

Noted for the best Food, Refreshments Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First-Class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply to—

MANAGER.

Telephone 197.

Telegraphic address: "COMFORT."

[20]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Banner meets Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,

Manager.

[96]

THE NEW MACAU HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and BOOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been remodelled throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE and COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to—
THE MANAGER,
Macau

Tel. Add. "Phoenix," Macau.

1st February, 1915.

[37]

VICTORIA HOTEL
SHAMSHU—CANTON.

Telegraphic Add.: "VICTORIA, SHAMSHU."

SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

Hotel electrically lighted, and under experienced European Supervision. GUESTS AND CHAMBERS PROVIDED. Every Information and Special Attention given to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

WM. FARMER,

Proprietor.

[466]

ESTIMATIONS



New
Victor
Records

LATEST
AMERICAN AND
CONTINENTAL
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INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

101-4

PRINTING & BINDING

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APPLIANCES FOR THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-CLASS WORK.

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UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, AT REASONABLE
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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.—

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EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK A SPECIALITY.

LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF ANY
OTHER ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FAR EAST.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.**

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW SEASON'S STOCKS

OF

LISLE THREAD. SILK AND CASHMERE SOCKS.

WASHING TIES.

WASHING BELTS.

B. V. D.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS AND PYJAMAS.

AERTEX AND FLEXINETTE.

UNDERWEAR.

HIGH-CLASS GENT'S. OUTFITTERS. Phone 346.

(101)

LOCAL SPORT.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

TAIKOO V. NAVAL YARD.

The following will represent the Taikoo Rifle Club in their match with the Royal Naval Dockyard Rifle Club at Tai Hang tomorrow:—Capt. W. M. Scott, Lieut. J. D. Danby, Messrs. H. Hoath, J. Simpson, W. J. Eldridge, D. L. Lyle, T. Grimshaw, and A. Nicol; Messrs. A. Whitelaw and W. Bassford, Reserves. Captain of team, Mr. W. J. Hill.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The Cruiser Race for the Scotengden Cup which was sailed off last Sunday around Dumbell Island (S) a distance of 24 miles resulted as follows:—

H'cap.	On Finishing	Corrected	Time.	Time.
M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
Miranda	4 00	3 44 52	4 20 34	4 20 34
Oceanic	4 00	4 24 34	4 20 34	4 20 34
Queen Bee	16 00	4 51 43	4 35 43	4 35 43
Irene	32 00	4 35 43	4 03 43	4 03 43
Dorothy II	32 00	D.N.F.		
Flora	104 00	D.N.F.		

HONGKONG TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

The following are the results of the games which were played last evening:—
Handicap singles, "B" class, first round: Miskin (owe 2/0), defeated Stark (owe 2/0), 6-4, 6-2. Dr. Kock (rec. 15/3), defeated Hutchison (rec. 2/0), 6-3, 6-2.
Handicap doubles, first round: Nesbit and Phelps (owe 30), defeated Jones and Boyet (owe 1/0), 8-6, 6-1.
Professional pairs, first round: R. Hancock and H. Hancock defeated Crisp and Hamilton, 5-7, 6-4, 6-2.
Mixed doubles handicap, first round: Miss Long and Green (owe 4/0), defeated Mrs. Craddock and Hall (rec. 1/0), 6-2, 6-3.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held at the R.A. Theatre last evening, Mr. W. V. Pennell presiding, in the absence of the President (Mr. H. R. B. Hancock).

The annual report of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. A. Eager) was as follows:—

The past season has been very successful, especially considering the unfavourable circumstances occasioned by the war. In fact, the League may fairly be reckoned to have turned the corner and to be on the road to expansion and success. The senior competition produced some fine struggles and the eventual winners (the R. G. A.), although actually undefeated, could only win once and draw once with each of their opponents. All four clubs finished very close together. When the war is over and Hongkong takes its new place among the Empire's outposts, we may look forward to seeing a really numerically strong senior league of Navy, Army and civilian elements. The junior tournament has shown what possibilities exist among the young residents of the Colony. The Chinese, judging from their performance this season, will, in a very few years, prove themselves able to hold their own with any eleven that can oppose them, and their enthusiasm will help them a lot towards this end. St. Joseph's College team won the cup and medals splendidly, with a Chinese combination only two points behind. It is worthy of note that the only English team entering could only finish in the lower half of the league table. With an early start the season 1915-16 should provide Hongkong people with plenty of good, honest, exciting sport. Financially, the League is fairly on its feet. As prophesied months ago, it is self-supporting. With only club subscriptions to work upon, 50 dollars have been paid to referees and over 60 dollars to the winners for medals—twice as much as in the previous season. As Hon. Secretary, I wish to thank the players and officials of each club for the untiring courtesies I have received at their hands. I could not wish to work with a keener lot of club secretaries—especially naming Mr. Ng Fung Chau, of the Confucius Society—and I trust and believe they will render my successor (Mr. Pennell) as much of this help as will ensure the Hongkong League rightly taking first place among the sporting bodies of the Colony.

The statement of accounts showed cash in hand of \$36. The League had no liabilities, and there was nothing due to the League.

The accounts as presented were unanimously passed, and thanks were accorded to Mr. Noel Croucher for auditing them.

The election of officials resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock; Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Vivash; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. V. Pennell; Committee, Messrs. J. Stalker, J. L. Macpherson, P. B. Gardner, A. A. Wilson, and Ng Fung Chau.

On the motion of the Chairman, recorded by Sergt. Cambridge, R.G.A., the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution that the League's appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. F. W. Eager as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer be recorded on the minutes.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

The report of this Company is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The General Manager and Consulting Committee beg to present to the shareholders the twelfth ordinary yearly report of the Company. The accounts show a profit of \$112,653.70. From this has to be deducted:—
Fees to Consulting Committee 4,000.00
Leaving available for appropriation \$108,653.70

The Consulting Committee recommend that a dividend of 85 cents per share on the subscribed capital be paid to shareholders:—
\$ 39,100.00
Write off launches and lights 10,000.00
Write off Hongkong saw mills 5,000.00
Write off Sandakan saw mills 7,500.00
Write off plant account 4,000.00
Write off Sandakan engine works 7,000.00
Write off timber concessions 1,000.00
Transfer to launches and-lighters insurance fund 15,000.00
Carry forward 20,053.70

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., retires from the Consulting Committee, but offers himself for re-election. Auditor.—The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. C. B. Brown, who offers himself for re-election:—
W. G. Danby, General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

CAPITAL \$720,000, DIVIDEND INTO 60,000 SHARES OF \$12 EACH.

BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

Authorized Capital:—

60,000 Shares each \$12 \$720,000.00

Issued 46,000 Shares each \$12 \$552,000.00

Sundry Creditors 63,059.00

Launches and Lighters Insurance Fund 25,000.00

Balance of Working Account \$12,653.70

\$752,712.79

ASSETS.

Hongkong Saw Mills:—

Value as per last statement \$89,800.00

Less amount provided for depreciation 5,000.00

\$84,800.00

Sandakan Saw Mills:—

Value as per last statement 98,312.14

Less amount provided for depreciation 7,500.00

\$90,812.14

Steam Launches and Lighters:—

Value as per last statement 122,461.58

Less amount provided for depreciation 10,000.00

\$112,461.58

Since added 15,911.23

\$128,372.81

Less:—

Sale of Lighter Menon 9,117.65

Amount recovered from underwriters of s/t Normanhurst 11,829.70

\$20,947.44

\$107,425.37

Sandakan Engine Works:—

Value as per last statement 70,983.17

Less amount provided for depreciation 6,000.00

\$64,983.17

Since added 12,008.67

\$76,991.84

Plant A/C:—

Value as per last statement 26,005.01

Less amount provided for depreciation 4,000.00

\$22,005.01

Since added 5,962.93

\$27,967.94

House and Land Property:—

Value as per last statement 6,124.43

House and Office Furniture:—

Valued at 3,519.89

Timber Concessions:—

Value as per last statement 10,979.76

Less amount provided for depreciation 1,000.00

\$9,979.76

Stocks of Timber and Material in Borneo, Hongkong and United Kingdom 209,523.89

Sundry Debtors 102,430.03

Cash in hand, Hongkong, Borneo and London 42,039.03

\$752,712.79

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Management and Office Expenses in Hongkong, Borneo and London \$71,310.81

To Auditor's Fee 200.00

To Balance 112,653.70

\$184,164.51

By Balance of Working Account brought forward 44.07

By Profit on Sales of Rough and Sawn Timber, etc. 183,190.03

By Scrap Fees 19.00

By Interest 511.41

\$184,164.51

(Sd.) C. P. CHATER, Members of Consulting Committee

(Sd.) J. W. C. BONNAIR, Consulting Committee

(Signed) W. G. DABRY, General Manager.

I report that I have audited the above balance sheet with the books, vouchers and securities of the Company and have examined the returns from the Borneo

and London offices which have been audited locally. I have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. The value of the fixed assets and various stocks are certified for by the general manager. In my opinion such balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at the 31st December, 1914, according to the best of my information and the explanations given me, and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A., Auditor.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

MR. ROOSEVELT PRAISES JAPAN.

Writing in the *Metropolitan Magazine* under the caption "The Japanese in Korea," Col. Roosevelt praises Japan's success in her colonial administration; touches the America-Japanese question and speaks in high terms of Japan's civilization. He proceeds:—

"In true patriotism the Japanese are superior to the Americans. There is no other country in the world which commands our respect so much as Japan does, nor is there any other country with which we should enjoy such deep friendship and mutual and perfectly equal sincerity as with Japan. The interests of the United States and Japan do not come to a collision in the Pacific at all. Japan's superiority lies in Asia and America's in America. Neither country has any ambition to acquire land in the other's continent.

"The Philippines alone are an exception, Hawaii is American as much as Formosa is Asiatic. The aim of the two Powers is to make the Pacific the world's highway. If they cherish any hostility against each other they have to suffer from it. In commerce, international administration, or labour problem there is no reason why they should conflict, but on the contrary they can co-operate.

"Despite her participation in the war Japan is doing her best for the Panama-International Exposition. Any attempt to hamper the friendship between the two countries by any trivial utterances or conduct is a crime. We cannot be too careful in our conduct towards the rights of foreigners. The immigration problem should be left to the two governments for a solution."

The ex-President then gives the reason why labour immigrants from Japan to the United States should not be allowed. He says that the question of labour immigrants is the only point where the two countries might conflict and the two countries should face the problem with full preparations on either side.—*Asahi.*

WAR BREVITIES.

Professor Pollard states that since October the British troops in France have been using up rifles at the rate of one per man a month.

A member of the crew of the steamer *Potaro*, who was for six weeks a prisoner on board the German armed merchantman *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, states that six of the liner's crew were shot for disobeying orders.

The Germans have removed 48 bronze statues from the principal squares in Brussels and have despatched them to Germany. They unsuccessfully attempted to take massive bronze doors from the St. Marie Church.

A message from Rome says that Prince Salah Edine, the Sultan of Turkey's nephew, has exhorted the Sultan to welcome the British and French as liberators, and to conclude peace at the earliest moment in order to save Turkey from a catastrophe.

The Anchor liner *Cameronia*, a 10,000 ton steamer, eluded a German submarine off the Mull of Galloway, Scotland. A quarter of an hour later two submarines appeared, one on either side. The liner zigzagged for 20 minutes, travelling at 18 knots, and escaped.

German prisoners in France will henceforth be treated in a manner similar to that in which French prisoners are treated in Germany. Various privileges they formerly enjoyed have been withdrawn owing to Germany's refusal to give better treatment to Frenchmen.

The Falkland Islands operator who contributes an account of the naval fight to the *Wireless World*, is the first to relate the fact that Admiral Sturdee, following the example of Nelson at Trafalgar, issued a general order to his fleet for engagement. That order was "God Save the King."

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D. PARADES.

1.—Parades for to-day (Friday).

4 p.m. Musketry, Standard Test, King's Park Range, as per Corps Order No. 3 of 12th April, 1915.

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range. Service rifles to be carried. Corpl. Grimes, R.E. will attend.

5.15 p.m. No. 1 Section Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 pdr. drill with mules at Headquarters. Remainder nil.

DETAIL.

2.—On duty at Volunteer Headquarters until 7 a.m. on 17th inst. H.K.V.R.

To furnish Guard at Volunteer Headquarters:—

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 17th inst.: Civil Service Company.

7 p.m. 17th to 7 a.m. 18th inst.: Nos. 1 and 2 Section Artillery Battery.

7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 18th inst.: Right Section M. G. Co.

7 p.m. 18th to 7 a.m. 19th inst.: Centre Section M. G. Co.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED:

"HIRANO MINERAL WATER"

IN QUARTS, PINTS AND SELFS.

Bottled by the

IMPERIAL MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., OSAKA.

By appointment to the Imperial Household of Japan, Officially Recommended by the Medical Colleges of The Imperial Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

(SAMPLES FREE).

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS

With their Powerful Company will Present the

Just and Greatest of London Successes.

T-O-N-I-G-H-T!

The Delightful Play,

"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL:

The Screaming Farical Comedy,

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW,"

By Judge Parry.

MONDAY, 19TH APRIL:

The Screaming Farce,

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS,"

Preceded by the late Sir Henry Irving's

Great Masterpiece, "WATERLOO,"

by Conan Doyle.

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL:

The Thrilling Comedy,

"DIANA OF DOBSON'S"

(Title Role—Gertrude F. Godard).

WEDNESDAY, 21ST APRIL:

The Great Franco-British Drama,

"UNDER TWO FLAGS,"

From Ouida's Famous Novel.

THURSDAY, 22ND APRIL, and Last Performance,

The Brilliant Sporting Comedy,

A MEMBER OF TATTERSALLS.

Mr. PETER PARKS (Bookmaker),

CHARLES HOWITT.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

Commencing at 9.15 Sharp.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [459]

THE WAR.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

PROVES A COMPLETE FAILURE.

DESPATCHES BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESS AGAINST THE TURKS.

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS RESUMED.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND.

PROVES A COMPLETE FAILURE.

London, April 15th.—Zepplins raided the Northumberland coast to-night.

Bombs were dropped on Blyth and Wallsend. The town of North Shields was in darkness in anticipation of a raid.

A Newcastle telegram states that the Zepplin was sighted at eight o'clock in the evening. It passed quickly over Blyth and dropped twenty bombs on a pollery in the district, a few miles inland. The only damage done was to cause slight fires, which were quickly extinguished, and a cycle was smashed. There were no casualties.

The Zepplin disappeared seaward. The district throughout was in darkness, but everything was normal by eleven in the evening.

THE RESULT.

London, April 16th.—The inhabitants of Blyth thought that the Zepplin was a British air vessel, as it crossed the town quietly. But, shortly afterwards, they were undisturbed when they saw flashes and heard an explosion a few miles inland.

Eight bombs were dropped on Choppington, Bedlington and Seaton-de-Laval, but the only damage done was the setting fire to an out-house at Seaton Burn, which was quickly extinguished.

The airship then went towards the Tyne. Two bombs which were dropped at Benton fell into a field smashing a cycle, a splinter slightly injuring the cyclist. Six bombs were dropped on Wallsend, causing four small fires. One fell on a house and brought down the ceiling.

Another caused a fire on the railway delaying the traffic for a few minutes. The airship which crossed the Tyne dropped two bombs without causing any damage, and then returned seawards. The lights were extinguished in the towns, the trams were stopped and the telephone service was also suspended during the visitation.

No lives were lost.

Other bombs were dropped on Annisford, Seaton Burn, and Killingworth, but the only damage done was the setting fire to an out-house at Seaton Burn, which was quickly extinguished.

ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN.

AMSTERDAM, April 14th.—A Zepplin, damaged by gun-fire near Ypres, landed in Belgium in a battered condition.

CASUALTIES AMONG ZEPPELINS.

London, April 14th.—Count Zeppelin's secretary, interviewed by the representative of a Constance newspaper, said that nine dirigibles had been destroyed during the war, but that thirty-six remained. Fifteen others, armoured and able to carry two tons of explosives, would be completed on July 15th.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.

London, April 14th.—The *Gazette* announces that the Government has requisitioned all the refrigerating space on British vessels coming from Australia.

THE VICEROY OF IRELAND.

London, April 14th.—Lord and Lady Wimborne made a State entry into Dublin and received the warmest welcome from all classes.

BRITISH CEREAL SUPPLIES.

London, April 14th.—It is officially announced that in order to avoid interference with normal trading, the Government has decided to buy no more wheat, believing that they can rely on the corn trade supply for the country's requirements for the remainder of the cereal year.

NO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE THIS YEAR.

EXPLANATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

London, April 14th.—

When the House of Commons re-assembled, the Right Hon. Mr. Lewis Harcourt (Secretary of State for the Colonies) intimated that there would be no Imperial Conference this year, but the Dominions had been most fully consulted with regard to the terms of peace.

Mr. Harcourt said:—If the House will permit me, I will state exactly what has happened in relation to this matter. After the war had broken out the Imperial Conference assumed that it would not be convenient to any of the parties that a normal conference should meet on its due date in the month of May this year, but no communications on the matter have passed between us and the Dominions. Early in December I was made aware, privately, that the Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia favoured a meeting of the conference during, and in spite of, the war. I communicated the fact, also privately, to the Premier of the Dominions, and they unanimously agreed with us that the holding of the conference this year, during hostilities, would be difficult, if not impossible, and in two cases at least the attendance of Ministers would be impracticable.

I then informed the Hon. Sir A. Fisher (Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia) that in view of the practical unanimity of opinion we hoped that he would recognise its force. The Premier replied that he did not wish to press the matter. A few days ago the Hon. Sir A. Fisher was reported as saying, with reference to the Imperial Conference:—“What the British Government considers the correct thing is good enough for my Government. That is all I have to say.” In a private letter to me he wrote:—“I cheerfully fall in with the decision not to hold an Imperial Conference this year, though I am not able to convince myself that the reasons given for the postponement are sufficient. However, we have a policy for this trouble that gets over all difficulties. When the Kings business will not fit with our ideas we do not press them.” That is an admirable example of the spirit in which the Dominions deal with Imperial affairs during the war.

In all these communications I referred only to what I carefully called a “normal conference,” by which I meant a full conference, with all the paraphernalia of miscellaneous resolutions, protracted sittings, shorthand reports and the resulting bluebooks. That is the sort of conference which we thought unsuited to present conditions. But in January, when intimating its postponement to the various Dominions, I telegraphed to each Governor-General:—“Will you at the same time inform your Prime Minister that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to consult him most fully, and, if possible, personally, when the time arrives to discuss possible terms of peace?” I need hardly add that I intend to observe the spirit as well as the letter of this declaration, which, I believe, has given complete satisfaction to the Governments of the Dominions. I exceeded the ordinary limits of an answer to the question in order that the position as regards the Imperial Conference may be as plain to the public as it is to those Governments.

NEW ZEALAND'S PREMIER AND THE CRISIS.

WELLINGTON (N.Z.), April 14th.—The Premier has called to the Hon. Sir A. Fisher (Premier of Australia) declining the invitation to a conference of the Premiers owing to the seriousness of the Imperial crisis and the necessity of attending to the preparations for the Session.

BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

London, April 14th.—The prices at which the Treasury are prepared to issue Bills are:—Three months, £99 6s. 3d.; six months, £98 3s. 7d.; nine months, £97 3s. 6d.; which are equal to 92, 93, and 94 per cent. per annum respectively.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS RESUMED.

SOME DARING MANOEUVRES.

TENDRÖS, April 14th.—H.M.S. *Renard* on Monday entered the Dardanelles for scouting purposes and went at full speed for ten miles up the Straits. This is probably further than any of the ships which have hitherto proceeded up the Straits. The vessel was subjected to a very heavy fire but was not hit.

H.M.S. *London* followed and drew most of the fire from the batteries on the Asiatic side of the Straits especially. The Howitzers behind Ereikou were active, but the European side was quiet. It is possible that the Turks have withdrawn part of their artillery from here in order to mass it quickly at any spot which the Allied armies may choose for landing.

A battery was bombarded by the *Triumph* on Saturday, and as apparently permanently out of action.

The weather has been rainy and murky, hindering aerial reconnaissance.

EXPERIENCES OF THE “WAYFARER.”

QUEENSTOWN, April 14th.—The explosion on the *Wayfarer* smashed the wireless installation, buckled the after-deck, and lighted a large stack of hay which burned fiercely until it was extinguished.

After a boat had been lowered to the water, the sea poured in and it capsized, two firemen being drowned.

The Captain remained alone on the ship which was fast settling, and the crew worked at the pumps till succouring ships appeared.

The towing of the vessel was a most difficult task, being performed in a gale and a heavy sea.

THE “KRON PRINZ WILHELM.”

PRISONERS COMPLAIN OF BAD TREATMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.—The Captain of the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm* has requested that the vessel shall be examined and the time for repairs estimated.

The prisoners on the *Kron Prinz Wilhelm* complain bitterly of their treatment. They say that they were fed on rice and sour bread when their captors had an abundance of fresh meat. At six in the evening they were forced into a black hole without lights. They also unanimously declare that they intend to go home and fight the Germans.

THE “WILHELMINA” CASE.

London, April 14th.—An agreement has been reached in the *Wilhelmina* case, Great Britain purchasing the cargo, compensating the owners and releasing the vessel.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

Paris, April 14th.—To-day's Paris *communiqué* states: There is nothing to report except that a Zepplin threw bombs on Beilleville, missing the flying ground, killed three civilians.

Two German aeroplanes were forced to descend elsewhere, and the aviators were captured. Another was brought down northward of Verdun, near our lines, and the aviator was wounded.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

Paris, April 15th.—The evening *communiqué* says: German counter-attacks at Perthes, Les Eparges, Bois d'Ailly and Bois Montmore were all repulsed. We captured prisoners, many rifles and a gun.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENGAGEMENT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

BIG ENEMY FORCE DEFEATED.

London, April 14th.—It is officially announced that 23,000 Turks, Kurds and Arabs, with 29 guns, attacked the British at Shaiba, in Mesopotamia, on Monday and Tuesday. The British assumed the offensive on Tuesday and drove the enemy northward, capturing eighteen officers and 300 men, two guns, and several standards.

The British casualties on Monday were none killed, four British officers, 23 men and 65 Indians wounded.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN CARPATHIANS.

PRIMORDE, April 15th.—An official *communiqué* states:—Fighting continues in the region of the Uzkol Pass. Repeated enemy counter-attacks on the heights south of Voloskate were repulsed, and a thousand prisoners were taken. The attempts of the enemy to resume the offensive in Bukovina, in the region of Czernowice, failed everywhere. The Spring thaw is destroying the roads.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DETAILED DESPATCH BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS WON.

London, April 14th.—Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch of the 14th inst. is now published. It says:—

The event of chief interest and importance is the victory at Neuve Chapelle. The main attack was made by the First Army under General Sir Douglas Haig, supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a division of cavalry and some reserve infantry, while the secondary and holding attacks were made along the front of the Second Army under General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien. The success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and the indomitable courage of the 4th and Indian Corps, yet I consider the able and skilful dispositions of Sir Douglas Haig contributed largely to the success of the attack. The energy and vigour with which Sir Douglas Haig handled his Command and his ability to lead a leader of great ability and power.

Another action of considerable importance was a German surprise attack on March 14th against the 27th Division, who were holding the trenches east of St. Eloi. Much artillery concentrated here under cover of the mist, and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly opened upon the trenches at five in the evening, and there were also two mine explosions. The confusion, owing to the suddenness of the attack, enabled the Germans to capture St. Eloi, but a few hours of well-directed and vigorous counter-attacks, in which the 5th Corps showed great bravery and determination, restored the situation. Field Marshal French explains that at the end of February many vital considerations induced him to believe that a vigorous offensive should be carried out at the earliest moment. The most important reasons were the general aspect of the Allied situation, particularly the marked success of the Russians in repelling the violent onslaughts of General von Hindenburg, the apparent weakness of the enemy on the British front, and the necessity of assisting the Russians to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the western theatre.

The efforts of the French forces in Arras and Champagne were to that end, and perhaps the most weighty consideration of all was the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the British troops after the trying, and possibly enervating, experience of a severe winter in the trenches.

The losses during the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle were 101 officers and 2,357 men killed, 359 officers and 8,174 men wounded, and 23 officers and 1,747 men missing, but the results attained were wide and far-reaching. The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield, and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed north-eastward and eastward by train. Thirty officers and 1,600 men were captured. All the deficiencies of British officers and men were made good within a few days of the battle.

The Field Marshal emphasises that in war of to-day, when civilised nations are armed to the teeth with deadly rifle and machine guns, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable, and the slightest undue exposure means a very heavy toll. The power of defence with modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of present day battles, and mainly accounts for such loss and waste of life. This can, however, be shortened and lessened if the attacks are supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available, but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary, and the most liberal and discretionary powers for its use must be given to the Artillery Commanders. He is confident that this is the only means whereby great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss. Sir John French describes the country as drying; the brighter weather since early in March was greatly lessening the difficulty of the offensive.

He then proceeds to give details of the battle. The object of the main attack to capture Neuve Chapelle was the establishment of our line as far forward as possible. Eastward, and just northward of the village, were a few big houses with walls, gardens and orchards, and here, aided by numerous machine-guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village of Bois du Sars, and also influenced the course of operations.

The battle was opened at 7.50 on the morning of March 10th by a powerful bombardment well-prepared, and it was most effective except on the extreme northern position. At 8.5 in the morning the 23rd and 25th Brigades assaulted the German trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle, while the Canadian Brigade, which was the forward brigade, assaulted the trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle. The 6th Canadian and the 25th Corps carried the enemy's trench, the wire entanglements being almost entirely destroyed by our shrapnel. The 23rd, however, were held up by entanglements which were subsequently cut. Meanwhile, the artillery were bombarding Neuve Chapelle. The infantry advance at 3.35 was continued by the 25th and the Canadian, who pushed eastward and north-eastward respectively, and they obtained a footing in the village. The 23rd were unable to progress, and heavy losses were suffered, especially by the Middlesex and the Scottish Rifles, but the progress of the 25th burned the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd. This, combined with powerful artillery support, enabled the 23rd to advance, and by eleven the whole village was in our hands. The artillery had completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements by a curtain of shrapnel, and prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing were checked. We immediately consolidated the positions won, but considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle owing to the disorganisation of the infantry by the

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violent nature of the attack and the cutting of the telephone wires between the front and the rear. Field Marshal French explains that if the delay had not occurred, and if Sir Douglas Haig's clearly expressed order had been more carefully observed. The difficulties might have been overcome earlier if the Commander of the 4th Corps had been able to bring up the Reserve Brigades more speedily. Thus, the action for a further advance was not commenced before 3.30 in the afternoon. The 21st Brigade were able to form up and open on the left without a shot being fired at it, and made good progress, but they were subsequently held by machine-gun fire from houses and defended works opposite the right of the 22nd Brigade. Further south the 24th Brigade, towards Perno, were similarly held up by machine-gun. The 25th Brigade, on the right of the 24th, were also held up by machine-guns from the bridge of the river Des Laves. North-west of Bois Dubiez the Dehradun and Jullundur Brigades moved to the attack of Bois Dubiez, but were held up on the line of the river Des Laves by an entanglement from a defended bridge which was assuming considerable importance. Artillery was brought to bear on the bridge, while Sir Douglas Haig directed the 1st Corps to despatch some battalions to support an attack on the bridge. But, darkness falling, and the enemy receiving reinforcements, further progress was not attainable. The 4th and Indian Corps then proceeded to consolidate the position, and whilst these operations were proceeding the 1st Corps attacked Givonchy, but the enemy's wire entanglements were insufficiently cut and little progress was possible.

The 4th and Indian Corps renewed their attack on March 11th and it was soon seen that further advance would be impossible till artillery had dealt with various houses and defended localities. Efforts were made thus to direct artillery fire, but as the weather did not permit of aerial observation, and telephonic communication was broken, it was impossible to do this with sufficient accuracy. Even when our troops stormed houses here and there it was impossible to check our artillery, and consequently the infantry had to withdraw. The same unfavourable conditions prevailed on March 12th. The 4th and Indian Corps gallantly attempted to capture strongly fortified positions, but they were unable to maintain themselves, although they succeeded in holding them for some hours. The Germans violently counter-attacked, supported by artillery, but they were easily repulsed.

As most of the objects had been attained, the offensive operations were suspended and the ground held was consolidated. The cavalry were in readiness to follow up the infantry success. The 5th Cavalry Brigade made a considerable advance, but the situation was not so favourable as we hoped. Consequently, no further operations were feasible. Artillery of all kinds were handled with the utmost energy and skill, and rendered invaluable support.

Sir John French declares that the estimate of the battle is best expressed in his Order to Sir Douglas Haig, conveying the warmest appreciation of the skilful manner in which the orders were carried out, and his fervent appreciation of the magnificent gallantry and devoted and tenacious courage of all ranks whom Sir Douglas Haig so ably led to victory.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Field Marshal French concludes: “The Prince of Wales is the bearer of this despatch. His Royal Highness continues to make the most satisfactory progress. He was on my staff as *liaison* officer at the battle of Neuve Chapelle, and the reports of the Generals agree in commending him for his thoroughness. I myself was very favourably impressed with the quickness with which His Royal Highness has acquired knowledge on service and his deep interest in the welfare of the men, who greatly appreciate his visits. The Prince did duty for a time in the trenches with his battalion.”

Sir John French also warmly commends the untiring devotion of the Bishop of London and his able and devoted assistance.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Robertson and many other names form the subject of a separate report.

POINTS IN THE DESPATCH.

Among the minor actions reported in Sir John French's despatch may be cited the engagement on February 6th, in south Labasse, on the ground known as the Brickstacks, which was a source of considerable annoyance to our men. A severe bombardment at two in the afternoon was preceded by a brisk attack by the 2nd, Coldstreams and the Irish Guards, supported by fire from flanking positions which were seized overnight by the same regiments. The attack succeeded, and we carried our line to 40 yards east of The Brickstacks. The casualties suffered by the 5th Corps in February were heavier than at any other parts of the line. The positions they occupied were very vulnerable. The ground was very marshy and the trenches difficult to construct and maintain. The 27th and 28th Divisions had had no previous experience of European warfare, and many of the units had just returned from service in tropical climates. Consequently, they suffered most severely from the hardships of a rigorous winter campaign. Chiefly owing to these causes, the 5th Corps was constantly engaged in counter-attacks to recapture the ground previously lost. Nevertheless, the troops behaved with the utmost gallantry and devotion, and surmounted all the difficulties.

During February, the enemy made several attempts to break through the line, but were invariably repulsed; particularly a vigorous attempt was made on February 17th and was brilliantly repulsed by Indian troops. On February 26th, Canadian troops of Prince's Patricia regiment scored a success near St. Eloi and captured a trench.

Field Marshal French acknowledges the valuable services of this distinguished corps, so ably organised, trained and commanded by Colonel Farquhar, whose death while superintending trench works was a great loss.

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DETAILED DESPATCH BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS WON.

London, April 14th.—Field Marshal Sir John French's despatch of the 14th inst. is now published. It says:—

The event of chief interest and importance is the victory at Neuve Chapelle. The main attack was made by the First Army under General Sir Douglas Haig, supported by a large force of heavy artillery, a division of cavalry and some reserve infantry, while the secondary and holding attacks were made along the front of the Second Army under General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien. The success attained was due to the magnificent bearing and the indomitable courage of the 4th and Indian Corps, yet I consider the able and skilful dispositions of Sir Douglas Haig contributed largely to the success of the attack. The energy and vigour with which Sir Douglas Haig handled his Command and his ability to lead a leader of great ability and power.

Another action of considerable importance was a German surprise attack on March 14th against the 27th Division, who were holding the trenches east of St. Eloi. Much artillery concentrated here under cover of the mist, and a heavy volume of fire was suddenly opened upon the trenches at five in the evening, and there were also two mine explosions. The confusion, owing to the suddenness of the attack, enabled the Germans to capture St. Eloi, but a few hours of well-directed and vigorous counter-attacks, in which the 5th Corps showed great bravery and determination, restored the situation. Field Marshal French explains that at the end of February many vital considerations induced him to believe that a vigorous offensive should be carried out at the earliest moment. The most important reasons were the general aspect of the Allied situation, particularly the marked success of the Russians in repelling the violent onslaughts of General von Hindenburg, the apparent weakness of the enemy on the British front, and the necessity of assisting the Russians to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the western theatre.

The efforts of the French forces in Arras and Champagne were to that end, and perhaps the most weighty consideration of all was the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the British troops after the trying, and possibly enervating, experience of a severe winter in the trenches.

The losses during the three days' fighting at Neuve Chapelle were 101 officers and 2,357 men killed, 359 officers and 8,174 men wounded, and 23 officers and 1,747 men missing, but the results attained were wide and far-reaching. The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield, and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed north-eastward and eastward by train. Thirty officers and 1,600 men were captured. All the deficiencies of British officers and men were made good within a few days of the battle.

The Field Marshal emphasises that in war of to-day, when civilised nations are armed to the teeth with deadly rifle and machine guns, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable, and the slightest undue exposure means a very heavy toll. The power of defence with modern weapons is the main cause of the long duration of present day battles, and mainly accounts for such loss and waste of life. This can, however, be shortened and lessened if the attacks are supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available, but an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is necessary, and the most liberal and discretionary powers for its use must be given to the Artillery Commanders. He is confident that this is the only means whereby great results can be obtained with a minimum of loss. Sir John French describes the country as drying; the brighter weather since early in March was greatly lessening the difficulty of the offensive.

He then proceeds to give details of the battle. The object of the main attack to capture Neuve Chapelle was the establishment of our line as far forward as possible. Eastward, and just northward of the village, were a few big houses with walls, gardens and orchards, and here, aided by numerous machine-guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village of Bois du Sars, and also influenced the course of operations.

The battle was opened at 7.50 on the morning of March 10th by a powerful bombardment well-prepared, and it was most effective except on the extreme northern position. At 8.5 in the morning the 23rd and 25th Brigades assaulted the German trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle, while the Canadian Brigade, which was the forward brigade, assaulted the trenches southward of Neuve Chapelle. The 6th Canadian and the 25th Corps carried the enemy's trench, the wire entanglements being almost entirely destroyed by our shrapnel. The 23rd, however, were held up by entanglements which were subsequently cut. Meanwhile, the artillery were bombarding Neuve Chapelle. The infantry advance at 3.35 was continued by the 25th and the Canadian, who pushed eastward and north-eastward respectively, and they obtained a footing in the village. The 23rd were unable to progress, and heavy losses were suffered, especially by the Middlesex and the Scottish Rifles, but the progress of the 25th burned the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd. This, combined with powerful artillery support, enabled the 23rd to advance, and by eleven the whole village was in our hands. The artillery had completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements by a curtain of shrapnel, and prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing were checked. We immediately consolidated the positions won, but considerable delay occurred after the capture of Neuve Chapelle owing to the disorganisation of the infantry by the

By arrangement with General Foch, the British Cavalry Corps relieved the 9th French Corps in a portion of the French trenches for one month. In deference to a strong desire of the Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps arrangements were made whereby the various units of the Indian Cavalry took turns in the trenches and gained valuable experience in trench warfare. Drafts from the Indian contingents have much improved lately, and are now quite satisfactory.

The action at St. Eloi on March 14th centred round a large mound southeast of the village. The Germans directed their heaviest bombardment on our trenches, and exploded a mine under the mound, simultaneously launching a strong infantry attack. Our artillery and infantry inflicted loss on the enemy during the advance, but they nevertheless penetrated our first line of trenches at several points. The garrisons of other works, which successfully resisted assault, were exposed to an enfilading fire and compelled to retire. Counter attacks by the 22nd Brigade, supported by the 50th, carried out under difficult conditions, resulted in the recapture of all lost ground of material importance.

The following units received special commendation for gallant behaviour in this fighting:—The 2nd Irish Fusiliers, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Leinsters, 4th Rifles, and Princess Patricia's Regt. Field Marshal French pays a tribute to the invincible courage and remarkable resource of the patrols, who were led with consummate skill and daring. They established moral superiority over the enemy, and collected valuable information.

The Flying Corps continues to render services of the greatest value. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, continuous and close reconnaissance

THE EMPIRE IN WAR. FREE WILL OFFERINGS TO THE HOMELAND.

GREAT SPEECH BY MR. HARCOURT.

Under the auspices of the Victoria League Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in January last, delivered a speech which is really a record of the free will offerings to the British Government from the Overseas Dominions, Colonies and other countries and protectorates from August to January last. The speech, which is based on the motto, "A Free Empire in War Time," has received recognition as an official declaration. We reproduce the speech in its complete form.

Mr. Harcourt said: "It is to me a special privilege to be permitted to take the chair on this occasion, for it gives me an opportunity of paying my tribute of esteem and admiration to the splendid assistance and unending work of the Victoria League. Long before I held my present post I was aware of its beneficent activities, but during the four years and more that I have been at the Colonial Office I have come to realise the special value of its services, and to feel an abiding gratitude for their results. Year by year an ever-increasing stream sets to these shores of those who, with official cordiality, visitors from the Dominions, but who, often with affectionate modesty, style themselves 'home-coming Colonials.' Many of them were born in the Dominions, and have never been to England in their lives, but, nevertheless, they talk of their visit to a strange land as 'coming home.'

But to come as strangers to busy and closely-populated towns without personal acquaintances, or perhaps anything but slight acquaintances, is not a very homelike proceeding. It is the open-handed and warm-hearted welcome of the workers of the Victoria League which, in many cases, more than anything else, makes England a veritable home to those Dominion brothers and sisters whom we are so proud to see. It is the touch of nature which makes the Empire kin.

Peace has her victories no less renowned than those of war, and these have been the peaceful victories of the Victoria League.

You have seen the seed, and we are reaping the harvest. The kinship of the Empire, based on tradition, on descent, strengthened by confidence, by freedom, and by the understanding, is to-day welded into an unbreakable whole by blood and iron, by an Imperial peril, by the sacrifice of the lives we give, and by the danger to that which we love even more, the freedom of our race and the honour of our name.

NO SACRIFICE TOO GREAT.

We are met to-day to acknowledge with deep gratitude the debt we owe to every corner—even the remotest—of that Empire for the unexampled response to the needs of the Motherland. There is no sacrifice of men, of money, of material which has seemed too great for those of our blood who are who flung through the world. Ah! and not of our blood, but of our colour on the other side of the world. These are the ill-informed, blind, misguided fools who thought that when England was at war India would be in mutiny. They were wrong! But they might have been right if we had mistrusted our Indian fellow-subjects, for I am told there would have been a mutiny if we had not permitted our Indian troops to fight with us in the trenches.

Nobody, surely, can have read without emotion that noble and touching despatch from the Viceroy, in which he described how the Rajahs and rulers of the native States placed at our disposal their troops and their trust. Men, horses, guns, motors, ambulances—all the paraphernalia of modern war have for months crossed the Indian Ocean in a steady stream, without mishap and in perfect security under the convoy of our navy, and to-day our Indian troops are making for the battlefields of France and Flanders.

Then look at the great efforts of our self-governing Dominions. Two days before the war was declared Canada offered an expeditionary force, and two days after the declaration of war I accepted it on behalf of the Government and the nation. It is with us to-day, manned, equipped, paid by the Dominion itself, and with reinforcements ready to follow as and when they are required. It is an open secret that none of the Canadian troops are already at the front, and it is not that the rest of them are straining at the leash to get there, and if I may venture a prophecy, their period of probation will not be much further prolonged. They have not had a comfortable time, the transition has not been pleasant from our Lady of the Snows to our Mother of the Mud, but coming events cast their shadows before. Not even an English winter—almost the wettest on record—has broken their spirits, and no one who knows them can doubt that they will do credit to the name and the fame of the Maple Leaf. They were accompanied by a military contingent from Newfoundland, which has supplied also a large number of naval reservists and volunteers drawn from their intrepid and enduring fishermen.

THE RESPONSE OF THE ANTIPODES.

From the Antipodes have come to our aid equally great forces. The day before the war I received a telegram, putting the Australian Navy at our disposal and under our orders, and at the same time offering a contingent of 20,000 men for European service, with equipment and constant reinforcements, which I accepted three days later. The New Zealand battleship was already with our fleet, and the rest of the fleet was under our control before war was declared. A New Zealand military force was at once offered, accepted and mobilised—and while the Maoris insisted on sharing the White Man's burden. The passage of the Australian and New Zealand contingents was marked and distinguished by the destruction of that gallant and trouble-free marauder the *Endeavour*, which left to the prowess and the gunnery of the *Stirling*.

During the transport of the Australian troops, Turkey, as the final consummation of generations of folly, embroiled herself—or was embroiled by others—in this almost world-wide war. It therefore seemed desirable to intercept the Australians and New Zealanders—ever ready for service where most required—in Egypt. They are now—available for the defence, if necessary, of our latest Protectorates, able in the meantime to complete their training in the best of climates, under the shadow of the Pyramids and the smile of the Sphinx, and ready at the word of command to take their place by the most direct route, at the European front in the vital theatre of the war. A Ceylon contingent is also in Egypt and a Fiji force is now on its way home. But besides these generous contingents, other Imperial services have been rendered by Australian and New Zealand forces. New Zealand has occupied

the former German island of Samoa, and Australian troops are now in possession of German New Guinea, New Ireland, New Britain, Bougainville, and other islands, on all of which the Union Jack flies to-day.

There remains one other Dominion—South Africa. I have seen some ill-conditional and ignorant comments on the fact that South Africa has sent no troops to Europe. These things are the carplings of fools who have no read and are not fit to write history. I shall never make comparisons of the value of Dominion services, but this I will say, that none has been or could be greater than that rendered by the Union of South Africa. Some hours before the war was declared General Botha and General Smuts invited me to remove, for our own use in Europe, all British troops in South Africa, and they took for themselves and their people to defend the Union with their own forces. We accepted that offer with a certain knowledge that Botha's word was Botha's bond. And so, indeed, it has proved. He had undertaken, for reasons of Imperial importance, and because the Union had been invaded to attack, to capture, and to occupy German South-West Africa. We knew, and we know that he can do so, but we know also that it is no light task. But internal trouble intervened. I will not minimise, neither will I exaggerate—that trouble. I would not honour it with the title of rebellion; it was troublesome, perhaps at times even dangerous, but it was based more on personal jealousy than on racial animosity. It is the common experience of mankind that those who have failed to attain the recognition which they regard as their due are inclined to look askance at those who with greater ease and justice have attained to public confidence. Such I believe to be the inner history and the secret springs of recent South African unrest. But it is over now. There has been no racialism in the victory. General Botha was fighting within the Union not for the advantage of the British, but for the honour of the Dutch.

The Afrikaner is proud of the unstinted trust which has been reposed in him by the British people since their war; they know what freedom and self-government mean, and from whom it has sprung. The minority of rebels were shaming their fellows and defaming their honour. They were dealt with by their own leader and by men of their own race, and the sordid chapter of sordid treachery closes. I hope, with the capture or surrender of its deluded dupes, the British people will trust the Government of the Union of South Africa to exercise in their own discretion such punishment or clemency as may seem fit to them with their knowledge of the local situation, and we all turn now, with hope and confidence, to the larger undertaking of the reduction of the neighbouring German colony.

But I need hardly remind you that India and the self-governing Dominions are only a part of the British Empire. There remain the whole of the Colonies and Protectorates, in which I take a special interest, for they are more individually under the personal control of the Colonial Secretary. But I beg you to believe that, so far as participation in this war is concerned, I have not exercised or attempted to exercise any control. I have been snowed under by day and by night ever since August 4 with contributions almost uncountable in their variety and amount, but always splendid in their spirit and intention. From the remotest islands of the Caribbean to the Pacific my none too frequent rest has been broken with telegrams proffering—pressing on me—men, money, goods, produce, volunteers—even aeroplanes. The catalogue is so extensive that it is impossible to recapitulate, but some of its details are too touching to be omitted.

HELP IN KINT.

We can never forget the million sacks of flour from Canada, which materially helped to steady food prices in the initial stages of the war, the contribution of hospitals also from Canada for both the Army and Navy and from the French in Paris, from Ontario farmers gifts of oats, potatoes, apples, peas, and beans, and 200,000 bags of flour; from Nova Scotia 100,000 tons of coal or its equivalent; from Alberta and Prince Edward Island 600,000 bushels of oats; from Quebec 4,000,000 lbs. of cheese; from Prince Edward Island, again, cheese and hay; from Saskatchewan 1,500 horses of a value of £250,000; 100,000 bushels of potatoes from New Brunswick; more flour from Manitoba; 25,000 cases of apples from British Columbia, for the relief of British distress.

From Australia 1,000 gallons of port for wounded soldiers; a Parliamentary grant of £100,000 in aid of Belgium, and contributions to an ever greater amount from private sources; tons of butter and sheep for our troops; thousands of carcasses of frozen meat from New South Wales, and over £200,000 worth of frozen meat and other commodities from Queensland; great quantities of food-stuffs and goods collected by the Brisbane Newspaper Co., including bacon, beef, butter, pineapples, honey, condensed milk; boots, clothing, and cigarettes from Victoria; from Western Australia flour for Belgian refugees, and from Mr. Toole Smith forty pack camels, with water canteens, for Egypt; from Tasmania over £2,000 for various war funds, £250 worth of material for the Belgians, and large quantities of fruit for the Navy and Army.

New Zealand has sent us an X-ray apparatus and a monoplane, £12,000 for the Prince of Wales' Fund, and over £30,000 for Belgian relief. Clothing, blankets, frozen meat, and cheese have also been sent by them for relief of distress here.

From South Africa, wine for our soldiers; field ambulances and a Red Cross unit for the French; fruit and eggs for our hospitals; tobacco, maize, and money contributions; as well as volunteers—from Rhodesia. Money contributions also from the Basutos, Bechuanas, Barotses, and the British in Bechuanaland, Bloemfontein, and the Rand. From Ceylon, besides the contingent I have mentioned £25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund and two motor ambulances; and £2,000 from the Sultan of the Maldives Islands. From Mauritius £2,000,000 lbs. of sugar for the Army and Navy, and its 1,500,000 towards military expenditure. From Hongkong £235,000 and \$6,000 a month to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

MONKEY AND MEN.

The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has voted £10,000, and contributions of more than \$10,000 have been made by private persons, while £10,000 has been sent to the National Relief Fund from residents in the Federated Malay States. The Government has also provided free passages to England for considerably over 100 men who desired to enlist in the new army. The West Indies have shown equal generosity with every other part of the Empire. The Windward Islands have sent £8,000 worth of cocoa and £2,000 worth of

arrowroot for our Forces, and £5,000 for the Prince of Wales' Fund. The Leeward Islands £8,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund, £4,000 to our Flying Corps, and \$1,200 for Belgian relief. Montserrat sends guava jelly; the Turks and Caicos, £1,000. Trinidad £20,000 worth of cocoa for our Forces, £12,000 for the Prince of Wales' Fund, and \$800 for the Red Cross cigarettes, and £1,500 in cash for War Relief Funds. The Bahamas, £10,000 towards the cost of the war, and £3,000 to the Prince of Wales' Fund—Barbados, £20,000, to war expenses, and over £3,000 to Relief Funds. British Guiana, 1,000 tons of sugar, 500,000 lbs. of rice, and 813,000 for relief. Bermuda has contributed £40,000 to the cost of the war, British Honduras \$5,000 to the Red Cross, and nearly £2,000 to the Relief Funds here. A most remarkable record of spontaneous generosity from poor islands which, a few years ago, were in receipt of financial aid from the British Treasury. Nor must I omit the Falkland Islands, who have contributed a sum of money which amounts to £2 per head of the entire population at a moment when they were in imminent danger of capture by German cruisers, from which they were happily saved by the brilliant and successful naval action of Admiral Sturdee. And the Legislative Council and people of Fiji have contributed close upon £17,000 to our National Relief Fund.

Turning now to our African Colonies and Protectorates, their contributions have been no less varied and splendid. Sierra Leone has sent us £5,000, The Gambia £10,000, with many private contributions of large sums to Red Cross and Relief Funds, and £30,000 has come as a contribution towards war expenses from the Mussulman Emirs of Northern Nigeria. The Gold Coast has provided not only £4,000 in private subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Fund, but has sent £50,000, the cost of the expedition to Togoland, and is anxious, if its finances permit, to contribute an even larger sum to our war expenditure. But it must be remembered also that every one of these West African Colonies has contributed its troops—and splendid men they are—to two very successful expeditions against Togoland and the Cameroons. The early capture of Togoland was of special importance, for the Germans possessed there, at Kainina, the largest wireless telegraph station in the world, which, talked direct to Berlin. The action there was rapid and brilliant, and has long been wholly completed. I hope soon to be able to publish a blue book telling the whole story in detail. The Cameroons expedition is still in progress with equal success, though with a larger and deeply lamented loss of life. But more than half the business is already done—and splendidly done. Duala, a port which might have been made impregnable, fell early to our ships, the *Challenger*, the *Cornwall*, and the *Dwarf*. Victoria, Buea, Barotses, and Leching were captured by our soldiers under the admirable leadership of General Dobell. The whole of the northern railway from Duala is now in our hands, the enemy has been driven into the interior of the country, and the French, who have been co-operating with us in this work, have captured Eda, and are making good progress in the south. On the other coast, the operations against German East Africa have proved—as it was always expected they would—as much tougher proposition, for the Germans have very large forces there, but all their attacks on Nyasaland, on Northern Rhodesia, on Belgian Congo and on British East Africa have been successfully repulsed; the *Königsberg* is derelict in the Rufiji River, Mafik Island has been captured, Dar-es-Salaam has been shelled, and we are occupying certain posts within the frontiers to German East Africa.

I have tried to give you a brief epitome of what the uttermost parts of the Empire have done and are doing for and in conjunction with the Motherland. The Victoria League has cast its bread upon the waters, and it is coming back to you after many days and in many ways—in men, in money, in produce, fellowship, in life itself.

"One equal temper of heroic hearts
To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

A UNITED EMPIRE.

I wish you could see my daily and nightly sheaves of telegrams, the despatches, the letters from the tropical firing line. You would see, as I have done for six months, in the thrills and the romance of thinly-defended frontiers, of gallantly-captured posts, of conquest and reverse, of strategy and organisation. Sometimes a cruiser, more often a launch or a lighter—capturing a defended port or taking an enemy ship; bridges blown up or repaired; railways attacked or defended; wireless stations destroyed or erected—the tentacles of an impregnable and united Empire stretching out in its embrace, unflinching, unyielding, the personification of the power of the sea. And from what springs all this unity of purpose, of action, and of sentiment? From the genius of the British race for self-government and good government. We have given freely, proudly, the most complete autonomy to our great white Dominions, and we have reaped a rich harvest. Canada in the past, South Africa in the present, are witnesses to the fact that confidence is its own reward. But in those great tropical territories, where autonomy is not yet advisable or possible, we have endeavoured—and with success—to to govern by and through the inhabitants. The Pagan of the Gold Coast, the Mohammedan of Nigeria, the Masai or Kavirondo of East Africa have found their tribal systems respected, and their laws, when not repugnant to civilisation, adopted and administered. A wide tolerance, with no too emphatic insistence on "culture," has created a cosmopolitan confidence which has proved in action a good substitute for the subservience of militarism.

The aim and object—and I believe the reason—of British Colonial administration has been to develop the highest attainments from the material which for the moment is at hand—always to strive for a higher standard, but to be satisfied with the attainment so long as it was an obvious advance.

War—the most terrible test you can apply to national character and character—may fail to solve some unsolvable problems, but it solves one thing—it disposes of the idea of degeneracy, and it discovers and creates character. It is a furnace which produces a flux of which the sum of loss is so thin as to be almost imperceptible, and under it there flows out the pure metal to the point of need, of danger, and of honour.

To every race—of whatever colour—under the British flag, we can proudly say:—

"Your loyalty is ample vindication
Of all we claim to be,
The builders of a State wherein each nation
Though subject, still is free."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

ANRU, British str., 1,355, G. W. Eady, 10th April—Shanghai 6th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BOLEFOS, Norwegian str., 1,409, T. A. Johnson, 12th April—Bangkok 3rd April, Rice—Order.

CHONGSHING, British str., 1,230, Liddel, 13th April—Tientsin, Swatow 12th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHUPSHING, British str., 1,189, T. M. Moyrick, 7th April—Tientsin 21st March, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOYKANO, British str., 1,424, Holmwood, 14th April—Swatow 13th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEWENT, British str., 1,502, J. Jenkins, 12th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice—Chinese.

DRUPAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, J. Bing, 10th April—Bangkok and Swatow 10th April—General and Coal—Order.

FAN SANG, British str., 1,410, H. S. Makin, 11th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Company.

HAIKAI, British str., 1,170, J. W. Evans, 14th April—Amoy 13th April, General—Douglas LaPraque & Co.

HANAMETAL, American str., 1,711, J. Lennox, 13th April—Saigon 8th April, Rice—Chinese.

HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., 4,031, S. Tomioka, 14th April—Manila 12th April, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

HONG BEE, British str., 2,055, Ogden, 14th April—Singapore 8th April, General—Chinese.

IVER, British str., 1,205, C. P. Cole, 12th April—Bangkok via Swatow 11th April, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

INVER, British str., 3,113, A. Wallace, 14th April—Manila 11th April, General—Order.

KEIO MARU, Japanese str., 1,639, Imazumi, 14th April—Haiphong 12th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

KWANGTAE, Chinese str., 1,356, Charters Stewart, 6th April—Shanghai 2nd April, General—Chinese.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,423, M. F. Richard, 19th April—Saigon 6th April, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Company.

MAIDALA, Swedish str., 3,995, Anderson, 8th April—Sabang 29th March, General—Swedish East Asiatic Co.

MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,180, N. A. Stanley, 5th April—Saigon 1st April, Rice and Flour—Order.

MSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,509, S. Tautsui, 8th April—Saigon 4th April, Rice—Chinese.

NISSHO MARU, Japanese str., 917, Y. Nakano, 13th April—Bangkok 4th April, Rice—Chinese.

ON SANG, British str., 1,787, G. T. Tough, 4th April—Calcutta 29th February, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PREMIER, British str., 4,238, T. W. Smallwood, 8th April—Yokohama 13th March, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PROMETHEUS, British str., 1,094, W. Jensen, 14th April—Bangkok 6th April, Rice—Thorsen & Co.

SOSHI MARU, Japanese str., 1,006, A. Kabayashi, 12th April—Takao (Formosa) 8th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

SUISANG, British str., 1,767, Simpson, 13th April—Wei-hai-wei 7th April, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,623, Hamata, 14th April—Manila 12th April, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TAKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,998, Teracasa, 13th April—Shingwan-tao 5th April, Coal—Doddwell & Co.

TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,200, Westerlund, 11 April—Shanghai 7th April, General—Chinese.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, H. Sakai, 13th April—Saigon 8th April, Rice and Meal—Doddwell & Co.

YEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,726, P. Itani, 14th April—Wakamatsu 5th April, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

YUENANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Koffe, 13th April—Manila 10th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY
5.15 p.m.—Lecture in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund by Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.M.G., at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"Nobody's Daughter."

TO-MORROW
3 p.m.—First Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.
9.15 p.m.—Messrs. Charles Howitt and A. Phillips at the Theatre Royal—"What the Butler Saw."

Monday, 19th April—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Star Street, at Public Works Dept.

Tuesday, 20th April—
Noon—Tooragie Rubber Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bagshaw & Matthews.

Friday, 23rd April—
Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.
12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

Saturday, 24th April—
12.30 p.m.—Hongkong Jockey Club Half-Yearly Meeting.

Monday, 26th April—
4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Annual General Meeting in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.

Friday, 30th April—
Noon—China Borneo Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
FOR THE
SESSION 1914.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE 85.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE
Hongkong, 28th February, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:
From Hongkong: 23rd April Connecting with "GUJARAT" From Colombo: 17th May.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING:
From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 15th June.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
to
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

For Steamer Sails.
MARSEILLES & LONDON ... "KALOMO" ... On 10th May.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" On 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—787' by 86' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shop ranging to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR:
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS. Telephone Address—"TAIKOO DOCK" 130

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
* TIKEMANG	JAVA	in port	—	—
* TJITABOEM	JAPAN	18th April	JAVA	21st April
* JIBODAS	JAVA	23rd April	SHANGHAI	1st half May
* TJIMANOEF	JAVA	26th April	SHANGHAI	1st half May
TJIEINI	JAVA	1st half of May	—	—
TJILATJAP	JAVA	2nd half of May	—	—

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.

THOS. COOK & SON. TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS. BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.
MANILA—MANTLA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES Exchanged.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailing and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

CHINESE OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

HOLDERS of Orders for the return voyage issued by the above Company are hereby notified that the Underwritten are hereby notified that the 20th day of April, 1915, the amount stated on such Orders being the difference between full single and return fares.

Orders for the return voyage issued at Agencies of the Company other than the Hongkong Agency cannot be recognised.

Claims for refund of passage money in respect of return Orders not notified to the Liquidators should be immediately filed.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [503]

THE YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND at the Rate of THIRTY percent, being EIGHTEEN DOLLARS per Share on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared Payable in Cash at Exchange 72, at the CHANGHAI BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, or the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, on and after the 15th April, 1915, to Shareholders of Record on the 2nd April, 1915.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. S. JACKSON, Secretary.

Shanghai, 9th April, 1915. [504]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1915, at 4.30 P.M., when the following Resolution will be put and if carried will have effect from the 1st of May, 1915, to read:—

"That Clause III of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce be altered as from January 1st, 1915, to read:—

All Mercantile Firms, and persons engaged or interested in the trade of Hongkong or China, shall be eligible for admission as Members in the manner hereafter described, and on payment of \$50 for Firms, and \$25 for single individuals for the current year of their election, and a like annual subscription thereafter, payable on 1st January.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [505]

ZIANGBE RUBBER CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at No. 10, Canton Road, Shanghai, on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 4 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 22nd April, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. A. WATTS & Co., Ltd., Secretaries and General Managers. [506]

ELECTRIC FANS.

A DOZEN OVERHEAD FANS, complete with down rods, fittings, etc., and nearly new. Also HALF A DOZEN DESK FANS. Suitable for Hongkong Supply System. Will be sold separately or in a lot.

Apply—
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.
The University, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [507]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 4, STEWART TERRACE, THE PEAK.
Rent \$125.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [508]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM S'ANGHAI YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ITOLA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that these Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Risks of Lading will be counterinsured by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [509]

LECTURE IN AID OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

SUB CHARLES ELIOT, K.C.M.G., has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, in aid of the above Fund, entitled, "THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR: SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF AN EX-DIPLOMATIST."

at
ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), THE 16TH APRIL, at 5.15 P.M.

His Excellency the Governor will take the Chair.

Tickets, Price One Dollar, may be obtained from Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 17th April, 1915, commencing at 9.00 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [500]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. [484]

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April, 1915, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1914, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary. [485]

Hongkong, 9th April, 1915.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWELFTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 30th April, 1915, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to the 30th April, 1915, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD., W. G. DARBY, General Manager. [494]

Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 2410/2411 for 10 and 25 Shares respectively, numbered 18739/18748 and 38859/38868 inclusive, standing in the register in the joint names of GEORGE ANDREW HARRISON and JOHN BARHAM CARRIAGE, Solicitors, Liverpool and Birmingham, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, before the 24th April, 1915, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. [426]

Hongkong, 25th March, 1915.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th April, 1915, at 12.30 P.M., at the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. [483]

Hongkong, 10th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day Opened an Office and Show Room in the HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, Pedder Street, with a Staff of Salesmen and Mechanics attending exclusively to the Sale and Repair of REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS.

MUSTARD & COMPANY, Sole Distributors for Hongkong, China and Macao.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. (Incorporated), Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. [498]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and China by the TATA IRON & STEEL CO., and are prepared to quote for Pig Iron and other Iron and Steel products.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [491]

Hongkong, 12th April, 1915.

FOR RENT.

FOUR ROOM HOUSE, Conduit Road, available about 1st June. Good View of Harbour. Gas. Electric Light. Bells. Moderate Rent. Option of taking over Fittings at Valuation.

Apply—
"HOUSEHOLDER,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1915. [493]

TO LET.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES and ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [38]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kimberley Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN RECOGNITION, [601]
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

TO LET.

OFFICE in Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 4th April, 1915. [473]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co. Hongkong, 16th March, 1915. [393]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 84, Praya East.
Apply—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd., No. 348, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 19th February, 1915. [305]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, Furnished and newly done up.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [46]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVARIA, Care of S. P. BARNEY, No. 1, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 189, MAGAZINE GAP, "KENNELS,"
No. 188, MAGAZINE GAP, "HARBOR,"
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 31st March, 1915. [64]

TO LET.

FILATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
"PENYBREW," Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court, and 2 MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Humphrey's Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 6th March, 1915. [280]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
68, THE PEAK, "THE RETREAT," 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town, GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.
GODOWN, No. 3, Ice House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd., Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [35]

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, occupied by Madame Gains, etc.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th February, 1915. [272]

TO LET.

"BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH," No. 11, THE PEAK, Unfurnished, 5 Rooms, 3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, 1st Floor, Queen's Head Centre, Bonham Road.
"WEST FORD," Nos. 124, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms), from 1st May, 1915.
"MERRION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
ROOMS in BEACONSFIELD and 55, ELGIN TERRACE.
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
"ELLANDONAN," No. 54, Mount Kellett Road, 5 Rooms, unfurnished.
ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street.
No. 55, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS, 8rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong 29th March, 1915. [43]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUEUR SCOTCH

WHISKY.

Our Celebrated E very old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation for over 80 years as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

THORNE'S

No. 4.

OLD VAT

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

As supplied to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

[13]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 16TH, 1915.

THE "BOYCOTT" MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

A CASE came before the Mixed Court at Shanghai last week arising out of the recent agitation among a number of Chinese in that port for a general boycott of Japanese goods. The documents produced in the case showed that, instigated by Chinese students in Tokyo, a large organisation was contemplated with the object of bringing about a general boycott of Japanese goods in China in order to force the Chinese Government into a war with Japan. The scheme contemplated a popular disturbance at Shanghai in the confident belief that if one province gave a lead the others would rise. Abundant proof has been afforded recently of a widespread sentiment of hostility to Japan, and it says a great deal for the effectiveness of the control now exercised by the Central Government at Peking that it has so far been able to prevent popular disturbances which might give Japan excuse for the military action for which she has prepared by considerably strengthening her garrisons in China. At Shanghai, the quarter in which trouble chiefly threatened, the Consular body is co-operating with the Chinese authorities, and advice and warnings have been given to the Chinese people, which, if heeded, will ensure the maintenance of peace. But while the authorities may successfully prevent the outbreak of popular disturbances, the Chinese papers continue to furnish evidence of the widespread existence of a sentiment which certainly gives cause for some uneasiness. The Chinese are being advised to show their patriotism in a more business-like manner than in making speeches and distributing circulars, and at Shanghai "practical patriotism" has taken the form of contributing to a Patriotic Fund—or rather promising to contribute, for

at present "the formalities with the Bank of China" have not been completed. It is stated that the scheme for raising the Fund has received the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the Head Office of the Bank of China, though, as this Patriotic Fund is meant, to all intents and purposes, to be a War Fund, the report of official approval needs to be authoritatively confirmed before being unreservedly accepted as a fact. At all events, it is significant to learn that every day hundreds of names of would-be subscribers are being published in the Chinese newspapers at Shanghai and that the amount promised has already reached several lakhs. It is to be hoped that when, if ever, these sums are paid into the Bank, the subscribers will be induced to sanction their application to some service of greater advantage to the country than a war which would be certain to have disastrous results to China. Chinese patriotism is also being manifested in many centres of the country by an organised advocacy of the use of national goods—in effect, by a boycott of foreign goods generally. A Society for the Protection of Native Trade, which is organising the movement, says the idea has received "universal approval throughout the country" and there is a report that the movement will be officially encouraged by the adoption of a new cloth of native manufacture for uniforms for the Army and Navy. Even if there were any early possibility of a reorganisation of Chinese industry on modern lines for the purpose of competing with foreign goods which enjoy popular favour in China, it is a matter of universal experience that foreign trade benefits in a corresponding degree. We have only to look at the industrial history of Japan. There has been a natural wish in that country to supply its own needs, but the foreign import trade was never so large as it is to-day. In value it is three times what it was in the opening year of the century. Sooner or later this experience will be repeated in China. Internal progress means also the prosperity of foreign trade. It is evidence of the backwardness of the people that China to-day, with its four hundred millions of people, has a foreign trade not equal to that of little Switzerland, whose population is less than four millions. We venture to think that the campaign for the development of native trade is not likely to prove a menace, but is rather to be welcomed as being likely to prove of greater patriotic service than comes within the limited vision of its present advocates.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Many Hongkong residents will regret to learn that Major F. A. Dickinson, of the D.C.L.I. has died of wounds recently received at the Front.

The engagement of Mr. Norman Macgregor, Tientsin, to Miss Gladys Alice Hagen, formerly of Hongkong, is published in the Tientsin papers.

Commander Basil Taylour, R.N., Harbour Master of Hongkong, who has been called up for active service, is leaving for England by the str. Malta next week.

These desiring to attend Sir Charles Eliot's lecture in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, at the City Hall, this afternoon at 5.15, can book at the door. Tickets one dollar.

The facsimile of "The Scrap of Paper" i.e. the Treaty whereby the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the Powers, has been kindly lent by Mr. H. S. Playfair, of the Liverpool, London and Globe, to Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, who have placed it in their window in order to give the general public an opportunity of seeing this very interesting document.

In a recent issue of the Salvation Army journal, the War Cry, there is a large picture of a Chinese crowd in the compound of a temple at Ningpo. Beneath the picture the following letter-press appears:—"The Chinese Empire (sic) has a population of no fewer than 421,000,000 souls. For the beginning of Army Work among the multitudes of Chinese who are still in heathen darkness the General has asked for officers and money. At the time of the death of our beloved founder, China's millions weighed especially upon his heart, and he repeatedly expressed to the then Chief of the Staff (our present General) his yearning to see the Army flag planted in this mighty land—the call to do so is a legacy which has been accepted by the whole Salvation Army as a sacred trust that, by God's help, must most certainly be fulfilled."

It is reported from Mexico that Mr. A. Sasaki, a Japanese merchant of Aguaprieta, who suddenly disappeared on March 29th, was captured by Mexican soldiers and executed.

The American Consulate-General in Hongkong, as well as all American diplomatic and consular offices throughout the world, were closed yesterday (April 15th) in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's death. All the various departments of the Army and Navy were closed and flags were half-masted on land and on all naval ships at sea.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., it was decided to recommend the payment of a final dividend for 1914 of Tls. 1.50 per share, being at the rate of three per cent on the paid-up capital, making seven per cent for the year, and that Tls. 133,873.11 be written off for depreciation of Plant and Buildings and Tls. 19,789.74 carried forward to next account.

"RAFFLES."

Hornung's famous creation, "Raffles," amateur crackman, accomplished cricketer, and Society favourite, was introduced to a very large Hongkong audience at the Theatre Royal last night by the Howitt-Phillips Company, and his many-sided character was done full justice to by Mr. Charles Howitt. Especially in the duels with Mr. Curtis Bedford, the American amateur detective—who loved the sport of tracking down criminals for sport's sake—was he convincing, while Mr. Cyril Rawdon's conception of the detective was extremely clever.

Mr. Jack Elagert's study of the "nutty" English nobleman, Mr. Jack Vallance's impersonation of the professional crackman, and Miss Gertrude Godard's interpretation of the rejected and revengeful lover, were all very successful. There is one grievance, felt by members of the audience in the distant parts of the theatre, that might well be aired. Frequently there was the greatest difficulty in hearing the artistes, and on some occasions they absolutely could not be heard.

To-night the Company presents "Nobody's Daughter."

PORTUGUESE BRAVERY IN AFRICA.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE GERMANS.

The Portuguese forces distinguished themselves in an encounter with the Germans on December 18th in the region of Naulila. In number they were inferior to the Germans. The Germans had from 2,500 to 3,000 men, while the Portuguese forces consisted only of the 9th company of the 4th Light Infantry, a company of Negroes, one squadron of Dragoons, three Ebnard cannons and four machine-guns.

When the Germans advanced the Portuguese with their three machine-guns, which were skillfully handled, replied to the enemy's fire with such vigour that the enemy had no alternative but to retreat. They were soon, however, reinforced by the second company. The Portuguese held their ground firmly, and responded to the enemy's fire with such vehemence that they inflicted considerable losses. This continued for some time.

The Germans made no progress and were just considering whether to retreat when they were again reinforced by a considerable number of reserves equipped with artillery and machine-guns.

The battle continued. At first the Portuguese forces held their ground, though the enemy's fire was very fierce. The fight was at its height, and the Portuguese were beginning to think that victory was in view, when the fire of the opposing artillery became so intense that the Portuguese were on the point of giving way. Just then the Commander-in-Chief of the column, Lieutenant-Colonel Roudas, came from behind the firing-line and took a rifle from the hands of a dead soldier. His example was at once followed by the doctors and other non-combatant officers. The Commander-in-Chief shouted at the top of his voice: "To the front, comrades!" and his cry was answered by the Dragoons, who, letting go the reins of their horses, made for the enemy's lines. The Germans, surprised by such dash, prepared to once to meet the charge, but the first shock of the Portuguese cavalry was so formidable that nothing could withstand it. The enemy suffered severely and their resistance was seriously weakened.

This result, of course, was not accomplished without serious loss to the Portuguese. Men were seen falling from their horses, mortally wounded. One of these, Lieutenant Aragao, of the Dragoons, shouted to his soldiers as he fell: "Avante rapazes! o vosso dever, que eu já cumpro! o meu!" (Go ahead, boys! I am doing my duty! my duty!)

Do not hesitate. Do your duty to your country. I have done mine. And so he died a hero's death.

There were many other examples of heroism. A soldier, who lost his horse, fought for some time on foot. When the others were forced to retreat, one of his comrades begged him to go with them, but he refused, saying, "I would rather die near my horse than leave him alone." He, also, died a hero's death.

While the cavalry were fighting with great dash they were well supported by the infantry, whose commander died a noble death.

The Portuguese losses were estimated at about 500 or 600 men, including officers. The German losses are said to have been considerably heavier, and the statement is confirmed by the German prisoners, who are being transported to Mossamedes and thence to Louisa.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	About 22nd Apr.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	MALTA	23rd Apr.	For Special Advertisement.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	NORE	10 AM. 28th Apr.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. W. H. Sway, R.N.R.	About 3rd May.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"KAIPONG"	On 16th Apr. 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"TUPER"	On 16th Apr. Noon.
HOIHOW and PAKHOI	"VENCHOW"	On 17th Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANGCHOW"	On 18th Apr. 11 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 20th Apr. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 22nd Apr. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 22nd Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 23rd Apr. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 27th Apr. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN." The S.S. "KANGCHOW," "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, having Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Kiangtse and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wopung.

For Freight and Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1915. Telephone 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW	"HAICHING"	On 16th April, at 1 P.M.
AND RETURN	"HAICHING"	On 21st April, at 1 P.M.
AND RETURN	"HAICHING"	On 23rd April, at 1 P.M.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days)

For SWATOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAICHING" ... On 16th April, at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING" ... On 21st April, at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "ITOLA" 5,957 tons, Captain Butler, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 17th April.

S.S. "SANTHIA" 5,192 tons, Captain Robertson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 24th April.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1915.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPER	18th April	On 19th April, 10 A.M.
EASTERN	25th April	On 26th April, 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM	25th April	On 26th April, 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.
114

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 27th April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 11th May.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 29th June.

*Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

*Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
Manila at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60.	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £96.10.
" " " " " " " "	£45.	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamer of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES,
MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO,
IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sail
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, Acting Agent,
King's Building.
Telephone 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	NERA	On 19th April.
YOKOHAMA	HOMEWARD	
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	On 1st May, at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, and BLAQUE (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.

Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.

Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.

For further particulars apply to
P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with
THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO
For VICTORIA and TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	FRIDAY, 23rd Apr., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"NIO MARU"		MONDAY, 26th Apr., at 7 A.M.
"JAVA MARU"		THURSDAY, 29th Apr., at 7 A.M.
FOR TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"DALIN MARU"	K. Murakami	SUNDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
"KAWO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	SUNDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"BOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	FRIDAY, 16th April, at 10 A.M.

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU"	Imazu	SATURDAY, 17th Apr., 10 A.M.

These Steamers at Coast and Formosa Lines have excellent accommodation for 1st Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to
Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA



THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	YASAKA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 22nd April, at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG	SADO MARU	19,500	TUESDAY, 4th May, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	SATURDAY, 17th April, at 4 P.M.
ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HITACHI MARU	13,500	MONDAY, 17th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	HAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 17th April, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU	5,000	MONDAY, 26th April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	FRIDAY, 23rd April, at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 1st June, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	9,600	FRIDAY, 18th April, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 22nd April, at 10 A.M.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915:

FOR EUROPE.
Steamer, Displacement, Leave Hongkong
YASAKA MARU ... 21,000 ... Thurs. 22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI " ... 16,000 ... 18th May
KITANO " ... 16,000 ... 18th May
FUSHIMI " ... 25,000 ... 3rd June
HIRANO " ... 16,000 ... 17th June
KATORI " ... 20,000 ... 1st July

FOR AMERICA.
Steamer, Displacement, Leave Hongkong
SADO MARU ... 12,500 Tons ... Tues. 4th May
AWA " ... 12,500 " ... 18th May
TAMBA " ... 12,500 " ... 18th May
SHIDZUOKA " ... 12,500 " ... Thurs. 27th July

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing &c, apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.
Telephone Nos. 292 and 1241.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Due at	Due at
Leave YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	HAI KONG.	From COLOMBO.	MARSEILLES.	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later).
p.m.		Noon.		YES	
Apr. 12	MALTA	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	MOREA	May 22
Apr. 26	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MALCJA	June 5
May 10	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOOLTAN	June 19
	ORIENTAL	June 1	June 5	MOLDAVIA	July 4

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£65	LONDON	Return	£87.
	"B"	"	"	£40		"	£89.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£44		"	£66.
	"B"	"	"	£40		"	£60.
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation	Single	£61	MARSEILLES	Return	£91.
	"B"	"	"	£45		"	£93.
2nd Saloon	"A"	"	"	£42		"	£57.
	"B"	"	"	£38		"	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR
LONDON
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS.	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Leave M'WILLIS	Leave LONDON
	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Apr. 12	Apr. 23	Apr. 28	May 5	June 2	June 11
NELLORE	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 17	June 26
NOVARA	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 2	July 2	July 11

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWITT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

